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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**of the**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS**



**TO THE**  
**GOVERNOR OF MONTANA**  
**HONORABLE THOMAS L. JUDGE**

**FOR THE**  
**FISCAL YEAR ENDED**  
**JUNE 30, 1973**

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**DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS**  
**STATE OF MONTANA**  
**OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL**  
**HELENA, MONTANA**  
**59601**

5 October 1973

The Honorable Thomas L. Judge  
Governor  
State of Montana  
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Governor Judge:

The Annual Report of the Department of Military Affairs is respectfully submitted for the period 1 July 1972 through 30 June 1973.

The programs and objectives of this department are largely directed by higher authority. The method of accomplishing our objectives is usually governed by regulations of higher authorities. This department can and does influence the degree to which we accomplish our objectives. The following accomplishments indicate the standards of this department and of the people involved:

The Montana Officer Candidate School had the highest academic average of all the Nation's fifty state schools.

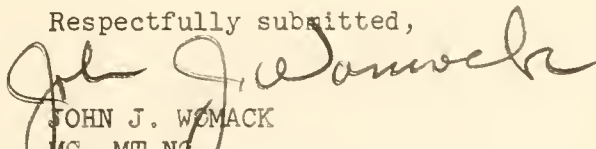
Training exercises were conducted at Ft Harrison and Billings for officers of subordinate Headquarters of the Montana National Guard.

Units were tested beyond Army requirements.

County Civil Defense capabilities were enhanced by acquisitions of much federal excess property.

This report reflects the state of readiness and efficiency maintained by the Montana National Guard and Civil Defense in our efforts to fulfill both State and Federal missions. I feel that you as Commander-in-Chief can take pride, as I do, in the accomplishments of the Department of Military Affairs.

Respectfully submitted,

  
JOHN J. WEMACK  
MG, MT NG  
The Adjutant General



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# PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND OFFICERS

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## Principal Administrative Officers

Major General John J. Womack	The Adjutant General for Montana
Brigadier General Harry W. Thode	Assistant Adjutant General for Army National Guard
Brigadier General William H. Clarke	Assistant Adjutant General for Air National Guard
Colonel Howard A. McKinney	Chief of Staff Army National Guard
Colonel Philip L. Kincheloe	Administrator Civil Defense State of Montana
CW4 Richard E. Williams	Administrator Centralized Services

## Principal Office

State Armory Building  
1100 North Main Street  
Helena, Montana 59601

## LEGAL REFERENCES

### GENERALLY

The statutes relating to the regulation and operation of the Montana National Guard, both Army and Air, and the office of the Adjutant General are contained in Title 77. The Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act and Military Affairs, revised codes of Montana, 1947.

Since the calender year 1972, the Guard has been under the Department of Military Affairs, by the State Government Reorganization Act, execute order number 1-71, effective June 25, 1971. The operating policies necessary for the administration of the National Guard are contained in the office of the Adjutant General Regulations. Actions affecting the organization of the units and the announcement of awards are published in the General Orders. Actions which relate to the individuals are announced in special orders.

There is under continuing study by the legal officers of the Guard and the executive branch, a revision of the military portions of the Revised Codes of the State of Montana. The legislative council is assisting in the preparation of this proposed legislation for the 1974 legislative assembly. Generally the proposed legislation will be a streamlining of the manual for courts martial and the regulations of the members of the National Guard, along the lines of the present federal statutes.

Nationally there is an extensive study being conducted to formulate a model act and this department is participating in this work. Receipt of this model act and study will greatly facilitate revision of the Montana codes.

The new Montana Constitution became effective July 1, 1973 and it provides for the establishment of the militia in Article VI, Section 13. Other portions of the new constitution affecting the department are Article II, Section 32 and 33. There does not seem to be any problems or difficulties in following the dictates of the Constitution. However, some consideration should be given to setting forth in the statutes those citizens who are exempted from service in the militia forces, i.e., women and children, disabled and elderly.

## P R I N C I P A L   G O A L S

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1. To provide military organizations trained and equipped to function when necessary in the protection of life and property, and in the preservation of peace, order and public safety, as directed by competent State authority; and,
2. To provide trained and qualified individuals available for Federal Service in time of war or national emergency, or at such other times as the national security may require; and,
3. To direct and coordinate the preattack planning and post attack operations of all military forces (Army, Navy, Air Force) within the State, to support Civil Defense engaged in providing for survival of people and continuity of government in the event of a nuclear attack on our Nation; and
4. To provide a Civil Defense organization and plan for the protection of Montana resources in the event of enemy attack or natural disaster.



## MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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### STATE OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL

Attained the highest academic rating in the Nation. With an academic average of 92.96% the Montana Officer Candidate School, Ft Harrison, was highest of the Nations fifty states' Officer Candidate Schools, and was awarded the "Doughboy Award" for academic excellence.

### TESTED UNITS BEYOND ARMY REQUIREMENTS

Troop and Company level Army training test are required by Army Regulations. The 1st Squadron of our Armored Cavalry Regiment exceeded Army requirements by taking a squadron level test during Annual Training.

### PROVIDED ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR STAFF PERSONNEL

Conducted two 27 hour training sessions at Ft Harrison and one eight hour session in Billings teaching subordinate headquarters personnel techniques in Command, Control and Tactical Employment of the units in their command.

### INCREASED ACQUISITION OF EXCESS PROPERTY

Excess Federal property was procured for the counties which improves their capability to survive and recover from either an attack or natural disaster. The property procured had an original acquisition cost to the Federal Government of \$1,354,566.00.

### AQUIRED 25 NEW HELICOPTERS

The Army National Guard Aviation Company Trp N, provided the necessary pilots, air crews, maintenance personnel and training to successfully employ the newly aquired equipment in their Army training test.

# PROGRAM INVENTORY AND COST ANALYSIS SUMMARY

## DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

	FY 1971-72	FY 1972-73	Increase (Decrease)
Administration Program	\$ 71,134	\$ 73,503	\$ 2,369
Air National Guard Program	72,259	73,397	1,138
Army National Guard Program	319,872	290,058	(29,814)
Civil Defense Program	350,329	228,126	*(122,126)

\*Federal funds, disbursed by the Civil Defense Division through a Grant Clearance Account, is not recorded in this years total as was the method in past fiscal years.

## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

---

### PROGRAM - ADMINISTRATION

#### GOAL

Provide efficient and effective administrative support for the Army National Guard, Air National Guard and Civil Defense programs to include general supervision and centralized services.

#### OBJECTIVES

Maintain accurate and effective fiscal records.

Provide effective utilization of resources in the day-to-day operation of the Department.

Reduce the volume of military personnel files by microfilming.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

Implement changes in internal procedures which have reduced errors and improved efficiency in issuance of Departmental Publications.

Negotiations are currently underway to rent a microfilm camera from another state agency to complete the microfilming project.

#### PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

None assigned to this program.

### PROGRAM - ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

#### GOAL

To provide trained and equipped National Guard units for state emergency duties as directed by the Governor or to supplement the active forces in times of national emergency.

#### OBJECTIVES

Maintain the strength of the Montana Army National Guard with qualified and motivated personnel.

Procure the equipment and supplies required by the National Guard in the performance of their assigned missions.

Provide for the maintenance of equipment.

Develop and supervise effective training programs designed to develop units to the highest possible readiness posture.

#### ACHIEVEMENTS

The strength of the Montana Army National Guard decreased during this reporting period. This was due to no draft, all volunteers Army policy being implemented. However, as of 30 June 1973 Montana rated 15th in the Nation and 3rd in the Sixth Army Area.

The Montana Officers Candidate School, Ft Harrison, attained the highest academic rating in the fifty States' Officer Candidate Schools. Their average was 92.96%.

The 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment incorporated a Squadron Army training test in their training program which is beyond Army requirements.

Special training exercises were conducted for the first time, which provided additional training for Staff Officers.

Provided the personnel, training, maintenance and other logistical backup required to assimilate 25 new helicopters into the Army Aviation Program.

	FISCAL YEAR	
	1971-72	1972-73
Guardsmen receiving training	2,658	2,498
Guardsmen completing special schools		
Officers	112	151
Enlisted Men	126	105
Montana Military Academy		
Cadets graduated	20	16
NCOs graduated	24	13
Aircraft hours flown (Army)	5,509	6,358
Supply Transactions processed	107,320	171,339
Personnel actions accomplished (Enlistments and Discharges)	1,691	1,317

## PROGRAM - CIVIL DEFENSE

### GOAL

Provide for the survival, relief and protection of Montana's population in the event of a nuclear attack or natural disaster.

### OBJECTIVE

Organize and train Civil Defense Staffs to use all available resources for the protection and welfare of the people in the event of a disaster, nuclear or natural.

### ACHIEVEMENTS

Reviewed, updated and helped rewrite twelve local emergency operating plans.

Obtained excess property to improve county emergency service capabilities. (excess property obtained had an original acquisition cost of \$1,354,566.00).

Provided construction planning for seven new Emergency Operating Centers.

Inspected, calibrated and provided maintenance as needed for 9100 radiological instruments.

## PROGRAM - AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### GOAL

Provide an Air National Guard organization at authorized strength, trained and equipped for state emergency duties as directed by the Governor or to supplement the active Air Force in case of national emergency.

### OBJECTIVES

Maintain authorized strength with qualified and motivated personnel.

Continually improve the status of training during the 12 weekend training assemblies per year and the 15 days of annual training. Obtain maximum attendance at Air Force Service Schools, participation in career development courses and assure the utmost results in on-the-job training.

Obtain equipment that will assure a mission that is important and provide for its' maintenance.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Notwithstanding the termination of the draft, the membership strength decreased by only 16, from 917 to 901. The average monthly strength increased from 825.8 during FY 72 to 911.0 during FY 73.

Three pilot officers completed Air Force pilot training during FY 73. Twenty-seven primary duty tactical pilots assigned and authorized.

Completed conversion into F-106 aircraft.

Began intensive recruiting and retention program.

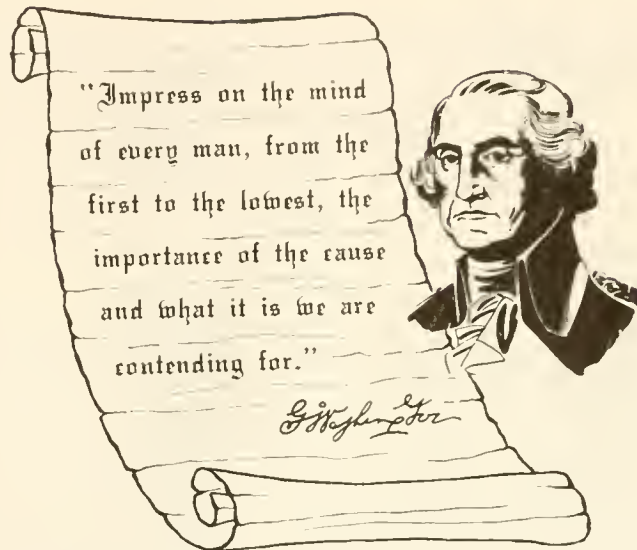
Civilian Personnel (Air Technicians) grew from 349 to 372 due to increased requirements for proper maintenance, security and support for the F-106 weapons system. Average monthly salary went from \$952.18 to \$778.26 due to lower grade personnel being hired during the year.

Specialty Knowledge Test pass rate remained at the high rate of 87.3%.

	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Air Guardsmen receiving training	771	917	901
Aircraft Hours flown	5,956	5,587	5,788
Supply Transactions processed	92,445	279,325	308,259
Personnel Actions (Enlistments & Discharges)	256	437	357
Unit Training Assembly attendance	99%	98%	97%



# ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



## APPENDIX "A"

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

## PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

## ALLOCATION:

		Authorized		Actual 30 Jun 73	
		<u>OFF&amp;WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>OFF&amp;WO</u>	<u>EM</u>
State Hq & Hq Det	Helena	44	36	42	44
Hq, 163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Bozeman	46	147	46	133
Det 1/HHT	Helena	3	39	2	33
Troop N (Air)(-)	Helena	36	87	34	90
Det 1/Trp N (Air)	Deer Lodge	11	49	10	38
Hq, 1/163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Billings	26	133	26	124
Det 1/HHT	Harlowton	2	58	2	55
Troop A (-)	Glendive	3	75	3	73
Det 1 Trp A	Sidney	2	69	2	56
Troop B (-)	Lewistown	3	75	3	63
Det 1/Trp B	Livingston	2	69	2	59
Troop C (-)	Glasgow	3	75	3	69
Det 1/Trp C	Malta	2	69	2	72
Company D	Miles City	5	94	5	89
How Btry (-)	Plentywood	5	48	5	50
Det 1/How Btry	Culbertson	2	65	2	73
Hq, 2/163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Kalispell	26	133	24	152
Det 1/HHT	Whitefish	2	58	2	49
Troop E (-)	Chinook	3	75	3	73
Det 1/Trp E	Havre	2	69	2	62
Troop F (-)	Butte	3	75	3	80
Det 1/Trp F	Dillon	2	69	2	59
Troop G (-)	Missoula	3	75	2	61
Det 1/Trp G	Hamilton	2	69	2	59
Company H	Anaconda	5	94	5	79
How Btry	Missoula	7	113	7	126
Total 163d Armd Cav		206	1982	199	1877
HHD 6th SF Bn 19th SF Gp	Missoula	9	18	15	22
Co "C"(-) 5th SF Bn 19th SF Gp	Missoula	11	60	20	76
Det 1/ Co "C"	Kalispell	5	31	9	38
Total Special Forces		25	109	44	136
3669th Hvy Eq Maint Co (GS)	Helena	16	118	16	126
103d FI Det (Fld) (Svc)	Helena	4	9	4	10
TOTAL ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		295	2254	305	2193



## MILITARY PERSONNEL:

All non-prior service personnel enlisting in the Montana Army National Guard are required to perform an initial period of active duty for training. The period must be of at least four months duration. Present developments have curtailed this program sharply. The elimination of the draft has reduced the number of non-prior service enlistments by 70%.

The personnel reporting system, both officer and enlisted, is now fully operational. The computer programs at the National Guard Bureau were re-written to reduce the number of "fatal" errors. This allowed most files to be excepted, reducing the disparity between actual strength and computer strength. The Joint Uniform Military Pay System (JUMPS) is now being implemented in the National Guard. This system will put a greater load on the personnel reporting system, and will require an even greater degree of accuracy.

The new enlisted personnel management system implemented by AR 135-205 and Change 1 to NGR 600-200 will increase the personnel section workload. Plans for implementation of Enlisted Evaluation reporting have been forwarded. Plans are being made to appoint the enlisted promotion boards required by the change to the NGR. Subsequent to 1 Dec 1973 all promotions to pay grade E5 and above have to be reviewed and approved by an enlisted promotion board. Advance planning to implement the Qualitative Retention Program, which requires retention board action for enlisted members with 20 or more years of service qualifying for retirement, is underway.

## RECRUITING AND RETENTION:

The Montana Army National Guard began the fiscal year with a strength of 2658 or eight more than the authorized strength of 2650. Strength continued to climb until in October 1972 the overage had reached a plus 65. Then strength started a gradual decline terminating at a low of 2498 or 98% of the authorized 2549. This was also the National trend. This decline was forecast, and the aggressive recruiting and retention program already in force was given added command emphasis, national funding support, and stronger community support, until the decline trend was curbed and the tide was turned. A review of personnel records revealed that almost 500 personnel had served served their 6 year obligated term of service and were eligible for release between 1 Jan 73 and 30 Jun 73. Also, many young men, approximately 70, who had joined the National Guard through the Active Army's "Early Out" program became eligible for release during this same period. The turbulence and uncertainty of the status of the South East Asia conflict hindered our retention efforts. As of 30 June 1973 Montana's strength ranked fifteenth nationally and third in the Sixth Army Area.

The Montana Army National Guard recruiting and retention effort has experienced many pluses this past fiscal year. A very successful Recruiting and Retention School was conducted in January 1973. Authorization was received from the National Guard Bureau to place personnel from each unit on a Full Time Training Duty (FTTD) status for short periods of time to recruit and improve the National Guard image in each local community. Speakers and programs were furnished many service club meetings. Lists of personnel released from active duty were furnished by Sixth US Army. Active Army Recruiting Stations and personnel assisted in the effort. The 1973 Legislature amended the state law to allow for the enlistment of female personnel. Five women were enlisted during the year. The Special Forces Unit was reorganized 1 February 1973. This National Guard Bureau directed reorganization reduced this units strength by 101 personnel thereby reducing the states allotted authorized strength from 2650 to the present 2549.

Maintenance of strength will continue to be one of the major goals of the Montana Army National Guard. The outlook for FY 74 is somewhat brighter as anticipated projected losses are smaller. The very successful recruiting and retention program initiated in FY 72, re-emphasized and strengthened during FY 73 will be continued in 1974.

#### ENLISTED EVALUATION TESTING:

The enlisted soldier in the Montana Army National Guard is evaluated every four years on his knowledge of his Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) to determine his qualifications. Testing is an integral part of determining the ability of man to his job. The results display his proficiencies as well as deficiencies in comparison with others having the same MOS in the Army component. Scores of 70 or above indicate the soldier verified his MOS and scores within the 110 - 160 range indicate he is in the upper 1/3 of tested group, thus being promotionally qualified. 28.3% of the enlisted guardsmen were tested during FY 73. Approximately 80% of these were evaluated for the first time after 16 to 24 months service in the National Guard. 84.6% of the personnel evaluated during FY 73 verified their MOS as compared to 89.4% for FY 72 and 91.8% for FY 71. Only 37.8% received 110 or higher during FY 73 as compared to 60.6% in FY 72 and 40.8% in FY 71.

#### MOS TEST RESULTS

TEST PERIOD	NUMBER TESTED	NUMBER PASSED	PROMOTION QUALIFIED
August 1972	244	202	108
November 1972	225	188	79
February 1973	175	139	47
May 1973	<u>83</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>41</u>
TOTALS	727	617	275

## TECHNICIAN PROGRAM:

Full time employees are provided under the Technician Program to assist and support the Adjutant General and commanders in discharging their administrative, logistical and training management responsibilities. These people are Civil Service employees supported wholly by federal funds. Historically, National Guard Technicians have been recognized as the catalyst in the peace time National Guard; this has resulted in highly trained and motivated military units upon mobilization. A condition of employment for most technicians is membership in the National Guard.

The National Guard Bureau for many years sought recognition for technicians through the establishment of a retirement system and other benefits befitting the demonstrated effectiveness of the technician. Public Law 90-486 represented the fruition of this recognition. This law placed all National Guard technicians under the Civil Service Commission effective 1 January 1969. At the same time this law also introduced into technician employment many other features that were new to our experience. Many technician positions could not immediately be identified with similar CSC classification grade standards. These positions were placed in a classification moratorium until they could be studied and reviewed for the purpose of establishing their titles, series, and grades in conformance with Federal Civil Service position classification and job-grading standards. All technician positions were released from this moratorium on 15 May 1973 and three major categories of personnel actions resulted; promotions; reassignments; changes to lower grade. There were 19 reassignments and 62 positions downgraded in the Army National Guard and 47 reassignments and 97 positions downgraded in the Air National Guard. The Air National Guard submitted 20 classification appeals while the Army National Guard did not submit any. Every technician position authorized in the Montana National Guard is now in conformance with Federal Civil Service Position classification and job-grading standards.

Technician positions are authorized at the unit level for administrative/supply personnel; at the battalion, squadron and/or higher headquarters as command administrative and training assistants; at all maintenance facilities based on numbers and types of equipment to be maintained; at the United States Property and Fiscal Office to assist in the fiscal accounting of all federal funds and in maintaining the accountability of all federal property furnished the National Guard; at the Army Aviation support facility based on numbers of aircraft and aviators. Technician support is also provided in the areas of recruiting and retention, construction and facilities, military support to civil authorities and the operation of the office of the Adjutant General.



Public Law 92-119 provided an increase in the statutory ceiling of National Guard Technicians for fiscal years 1972 and 1973. These increases were justified on the basis of equipment received and projected to be received through FY 1973 in support of the increased emphasis placed on the National Guard as the primary source of augmentation for the active forces in any future emergency requiring a rapid and substantial expansion of the Armed Forces. Montana received its share of these increases, as of 30 June 1973, the Army National Guard was authorized 274 technician positions and fund supported to employ 226 personnel of those authorized. The Air National Guard was authorized 451 technician positions and fund supported to employ 389 personnel of those authorized.

A Technician Incentive Awards Program was initiated during FY 1973. It was established to achieve greater efficiency and economy in improving the over-all operation by recognizing technicians through cash awards, sustained superior performance, quality salary increases and other types of commendatory awards.

#### TROPHIES AND AWARDS:

Trophies and Awards are presented each year to units and individuals for outstanding achievements during the past year. These are in some cases named for and in honor of persons who have been associated with the active military and National Guard programs at state and federal level. Presentations are made at appropriate ceremonies during Unit Training Assemblies, Annual Training and the Montana Military Academy graduation exercises.

#### UNIT AWARDS:

The Eisenhower Trophy - Presented annually to the outstanding National Guard Unit in each state. This is a revolving trophy. A replica is retained by winning units.

1972 - Hq & Hq Troop (-), 2d Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry - Kalispell

The Disabled American Veterans Cup - Presented annually by the DAV organization of Helena to the unit receiving the highest overall rating for performance during the annual training period. This is a revolving trophy.

1972 - Troop N (Air) (-), 163d Armored Cavalry - Helena

Efficiency in Maintenance - A certificate awarded annually by the Chief, National Guard Bureau to the Army National Guard Unit in each state which attains the highest degree of equipment maintenance during the past year as evidenced by official inspection reports.

1973 - Hq & Hq Troop (-), 163d Armored Cavalry - Bozeman

The C.R. Trinder Trophy - Donated by maintenance technicians in the Helena area to honor the late Colonel Claude R. Trinder. A revolving trophy presented annually to the unit showing the greatest improvement in maintenance during the past year over the year previous as determined from reports of inspections.

Temporarily retired. - New criteria is being established.

NATIONAL GUARD MARKSMANSHIP AWARDS:

WINNING TEAM (RIFLE)

120th CAMRON  
Montana Air National Guard 1829  
Great Falls, Montana

MSGT Wilton B. Olson Jr	382
MSGT Richard Vian	374
TSGT Dennis Anderson	372
SSGT Jack Maberry	354
TSGT Charles Hendrick	347

WINNER (INDIVIDUAL RIFLE)

SFC Dale H. Fosjord 384  
HHT(-)1/163d Armd Cav  
Billings, Montana

WINNING TEAM (PISTOL)

Troop A 1/163d Armd Cav 1127  
Glendive, Montana

SSG Larry G. Johnson	275
PFC Bernie Brost	243
SP4 Kenneth Cress	227
SSG James H. Hodous	213
SP5 Ross R. Major	169

WINNER (INDIVIDUAL PISTOL)

SFC Dale H. Fosjord 278  
HHT(-)1/163d Armd Cav  
Billings, Montana

Ninety three teams entered the "UNIT RIFLE" national competition. Montana entries were ranked as follows:

<u>National Ranking</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Score</u>
13th	120th CAMRON, MT ANG	1829
26th	HHT 1/163d Armd Cav MT ARNG	1776
50th	Det 1 Trp B 1/163d AC MT ARNG	1596
51st	Det 1 HHT 2/163d AC MT ARNG	1593

Forty six teams entered the "UNIT PISTOL" national competition. Montana entries were ranked as follows:

<u>National Ranking</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Score</u>
29th	Troop A 1/163d Armd Cav MT ARNG	1127
39th	Det 1 Trp B 1/163d AC MT ARNG	959

#### INDIVIDUAL AWARDS:

Erickson Trophy - Named in honor of a former Chief of the National Guard Bureau, this trophy is presented each year to the distinguished graduate from each State's Officer Candidate School. The original trophy is retained at the National Guard Association Memorial Building in Washington, D. C. with a suitably engraved replica going to the winner. Winners for the two OCS classes that graduated in FY 73 are:

Class 15 - 2LT Michael E Griffin, Livingston

Class 16 - 2LT Michael J. Harrington, Helena

Association of the United States Army Leadership Award - The AUSA Leadership Award is presented to the member of each graduating class of the OCS who demonstrates the highest standards of leadership during the course. It consists of an engraved plaque and is retained by the individual. Winners for the two OCS classes that graduated in FY 73 are:

Class 15 - 2LT John C. Eahn, Helena

Class 16 - 2LT John L. Swanson, Sunburst

Academic Achievement Award - A plaque awarded by the Adjutant General, State of Montana to the officer candidate who makes the highest rating in academic subjects in his class. The winners for the two OCS classes that graduated in FY 73 are:

Class 15 - 2LT Michael E. Griffin, Livingston

Class 16 - 2LT Michael J. Harrington, Helena

A. J. Christensen Trophy - This trophy was established by Class 12 of the OCS to honor COL A. J. Christensen, first commandant of the Montana Military Academy. He was commandant from 1957 until 1967. It is awarded to a member of each class who is selected by his classmates as being outstanding in his relationships and helpfulness to his fellow cadets. The trophy is retained at the Academy and an engraved plaque is awarded the winner.

Class 15 - 2LT Patrick W. Shannon, Missoula

Class 16 - OC Richard O. Nelson, Helena

Montana National Guard Commendation Medal - This medal is awarded to an individual who distinguishes himself by meritorious service or meritorious achievement rendered specifically on behalf of the Montana Army or Air National Guard, or, any individual serving in the capacity as a member of the Montana Army or Air National Guard, who distinguished himself by meritorious achievement involving an act of heroism or bravery. The medal is awarded by The Adjutant General of the State of Montana upon favorable recommendation by a Board of Review. During Fiscal Year 1973 the following officers and enlisted men were awarded the Montana National Guard Commendation Medal:

LTC KENNETH W. HUSO - Hq & Hq Trp (-), 2d Sqdn, 163d AC - Kalispell  
MAJ REID E. STEVENS - Co C, 19th SF Gp(Abn), 1st SF - Missoula  
CSM ALLEN F. HERRIGES - Hq & Hq Trp (-), 2d Sqdn, 163d AC - Kalispell  
SGM ROBERT E. MCTAGGART - Co C (-), 5th SF Bn, 19th SF Gp - Missoula  
PSG ALFRED E. POPELKA - Det 1, Trp B, 1st Sqdn, 163d AC - Livingston  
SSG ROBERT B. JOHNSON - Hq & Hq Trp (-), 2d Sqdn, 163d AC - Kalispell

Armed Forces Reserve Medal or Device - This medal is awarded under the provisions of Army Regulations to members of the National Guard upon completion of ten years of honorable and satisfactory service. The "Device" is a Roman numeral "X" which is awarded upon completion of each additional ten year periods of honorable and satisfactory service. During Fiscal Year 1973 fifty one (51) such medals and/or devices were issued to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Montana Army National Guard.

Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal (Army National Guard) - This medal is also awarded under the provisions of Army Regulations to Guardsmen for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity while serving as a member of the Army National Guard or Army Reserve troop program unit in the grade of Colonel or below. The medal is awarded by the Adjutant General for the State of Montana upon recommendation of the member's unit commander. The medal is awarded on service of a four year period in which the recipient met certain criteria, such as having a "clean" service record, having attended all Annual Training periods, and at least 90 per cent of all

scheduled training assemblies. A bronze oak leaf cluster is awarded for each additional four years of qualifying service, and a silver oak leaf cluster is awarded in lieu of five bronze oak leaf clusters. The first award may be made effective on or after 3 March 1972, based on the preceding four years of service having been performed within the guidelines as listed above. During Fiscal Year 1973 the Adjutant General for the State of Montana awarded four hundred thirty-eight (438) of these medals to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Montana Army National Guard.



## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

### GENERAL:

The primary mission of the Montana Army National Guard is training. The training objectives are directed by Department of the Army, Continental Army Command and Sixth US Army. These are further defined and implemented by the Office of the Adjutant General, Montana Military Department. The overall mission is twofold, namely, the Federal Mission to support national defense plans, and the State of Montana Mission to provide military support to civil authorities in the event of any disaster. The latter mission includes those tasks assigned within the state by the Governor of Montana.

### TRAINING CONCEPT:

A new approach to the training of the individual soldier has been innovated during the past two years. This concept is designed toward decentralization of training with responsibility for management and execution placed in the hands of the unit commander and his subordinates; to challenge the soldier to demonstrate his ability against high standards; to measure training by the use of imaginative, challenging exercises and projects which will involve the individual soldier in the planning and execution; to include 'Adventure' projects which place the soldier in a relative unstructured environment and require him to employ his own initiative to accomplish a given task.

### ARMORY TRAINING:

All units are required to schedule 48 training assemblies of not less than four hours duration. These are generally scheduled as multiple assemblies during which at least sixteen hours of training are available on a weekend. Occasionally, single assemblies are used for inspection, Armed Forces Day activities, participation in patriotic or community activities, and for testing alert and mobilization plans. Additional Training assemblies are authorized for staff training, unit training preparation, junior leadership training, airborne qualification training and pilot proficiency training. These assemblies are in addition to the required 48 assemblies.

### WEEKEND TRAINING SITE:

A weekend training site was developed at Fort Harrison during 1972. The purposes of the site are to afford the unit commander the opportunity to bring the two detachments of his troop or company together and train as an entire unit with complete equipment. While at the site, the units fire individual weapons, crew served weapons, machine guns and tank sub-caliber firing tables. Also, the unit engages in tactical training at company level. This is very effective in preparing the unit for annual training and the Army Training Tests to be conducted at the Annual Training Site. Five units from nine localities utilized the site during the fall of 1972 and again the the spring of 1973. Long range plans envision expanding the site to accomodate two company size units during a weekend. Using units move to the site by organic and/or commercial transportation on Friday and train until Sunday afternoon, then move to home station late Sunday. Results of this training have been very good, and it is felt that this has been a decided improvement to the training of the units.

## ANNUAL TRAINING:

Units of the Montana Army National Guard trained at various times and places to complete their fifteen day annual training requirement. The State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment conducts Annual Training under the year around plan, enabling the Detachment personnel to attend the training at a time and place that can best support the units. The majority of the Detachment was employed in support role at the Gowen Field, Idaho Training Site during the last two weeks in June. Ten members attended the Civil Defense College at Battle Creek, Michigan in March and April 1973. The Military Support to Civil Authorities section attended this training and also wrote and conducted exercises in support of state and county emergency operation centers. The Selective Service Section conducted their Annual Training in Montana in support of the Selective Service Board. The OCS Section operated the Montana OCS/NCO Academy at Fort Harrison, Montana in June.

The 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment trained at Gowen Field, Idaho in May and June. While there, they received Army Training Tests (ATT) and fired familiarization and qualification courses with tanks, mortars, machine guns and artillery. Units not participating in ATT also received training in unit and squadron tactics. National Guard units are required by regulation to take only company size ATT. However, the commander of the 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment volunteered to take squadron level ATT. The Sixth US Army Commander and the Chief of the National Guard Bureau were very pleased with this decision and have offered any assistance that may be required. During Annual Training in June 1973 the 1st Squadron took a squadron ATT and during June 1974 the 2d Squadron will take the test. During their Annual Training period in May 1973, Troop N (Air) did an excellent job in taking the Air Cavalry Troop ATT. In addition, Troop N fired their Aero Weapons Platoon and succeeded in qualifying all sixteen of the gunners in the platoon. This is truly an outstanding accomplishment. The reason Gowen Field, Idaho is used as our Annual Training site is that they have the large training area and the equipment that is required to conduct these large scale tests. Approximately 80 members of the regiment received special training at Fort Carson, Colorado. These were the Redeye, Ground Surveillance and Armored Vehicle Launched Bridge personnel. The Montana Army National Guard has not received the equipment for these sections necessitating the special training for these individuals by active army personnel. For Annual Training 1974 the plan is to keep these people with their parent units.

The 3669th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company will go to Fort Hood, Texas in July 1973 for Annual Training. While there, they will operate in a general support role under the supervision of the 649th Maintenance Battalion, USAR. This will enhance their capability to progress to higher unit training. It also fulfills the requirement of training under the direction of a higher maintenance headquarters.

The 103d Public Information Detachment operated in a public information support role for the 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment during their Annual Training period in June 1973.

Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 6th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group and Company C, 5th Special Forces Battalion, 19th Special Forces Group, will train at Fort Harrison, Montana during July 1973. They will be given an Army Training Test and operate as a part of the Special Forces Group, trained in airborne and unconventional warfare tactics.

All elements of the Montana Army National Guard have received satisfactory Annual Training evaluations.

#### ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS:

During FY 1973 two hundred fifty-six officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Montana Army National Guard attended service schools for branch, MOS, or other speciality training using Federal Funds in the amount of \$345,947.55.

	<u>Army Service Schools</u>	<u>Army Area Schools</u>	<u>Local Army Area Schools</u>
Officers and Warrant Officers	75	23	53
Enlisted Men/Women	29	16	60

Sixteen pilots received OH-58 transition training at the AASF, Helena, Montana in July, August, and September 1972. This was conducted as a local army area school with instruction provided by a qualified Montana instructor pilot. Sufficient spaces were not available at the Army Aviation School at Fort Rucker, Alabama to conduct this training.

A Recruiting and Retention School was conducted in September 1972 as a local army area school for twenty-six officers and fifty-two enlisted men.

Three officers completed the eighteen week Reserve Component Command and General Staff College Course at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and five others attended phases of the Resident/Nonresident C&GSC Course at Reno, Nevada. Four officers completed the thirty-eight week Regular Armor Officer Advance Course. Seventeen officers completed Officers Basic Course.

Fourteen officers attended phases of the Resident/Nonresident Branch Officer Advance Course at various service schools.

It is anticipated that with the increasing educational requirements imposed on National Guard personnel effective 1 July 1972 that more individuals will be attending the various service schools during the coming fiscal



year. Another Recruiting and Retention school is planned for early FY 74 in order to replace recruiters who have completed their obligations and to train new recruiters to increase the recruiter force.

#### MONTANA MILITARY ACADEMY:

The Montana Military Academy located at Ft Harrison, Helena, Montana consists of an Officer Candidate School and a Non-commissioned Officer's School. The purpose of the Officer Candidate School is to provide officers trained in the basic concepts of leadership for the units of the Montana Army and Air National Guard and the U. S. Army Reserve. The State OCS is the primary source of officers for units of the Army National Guard. The OCS has enrolled 439 candidates through this FY and graduated 291. This is a 66.3% completion rate. Many of the graduates have gone on Active Duty and at least two have been awarded the Silver Star Medal. All have been a definite credit to the National Guard and the State of Montana. Approximately one-third of the graduates have plans to complete twenty years of service in the National Guard. OCS Class 15 graduated twenty officer candidates in July 1972 out of a class that had a beginning strength of twenty-eight. All but one were commissioned in units of the Montana Army National Guard. The one not commissioned was due to his technician status which prevents personnel in certain job positions from holding commissions. OCS Class 16 began with fifteen members of which one was from the USAR. Class 16 graduated twelve officer candidates in June 1973. One was commissioned in the USAR and nine in the Army National Guard. Two graduates of this class who were technicians did not receive commissions as their civilian job status did not authorize officers in their particular positions.

Class 16 OCS was the recipient of the "Doughboy" Award for academic excellence presented by the U. S. Army Infantry School to the OCS attaining the highest academic rating in the fifty State Officer Candidate Schools. Their average was 92.96%.

The purpose of the Non-commissioned Officer School is to upgrade the leadership ability and technical knowledge of enlisted personnel in the Montana Army National Guard and to prepare them to better accept greater responsibilities within their units and communities. Two Non-commissioned Officer Schools were conducted concurrently with the OCS in FY 73. Most units in the state were represented in Class 5 of twenty-eight students of which twenty-six graduated from the ninety-nine hour course of instruction. Class 6 enrolled fourteen students and graduated thirteen. There have been 202 graduates from the NCO School to this time.

#### ARMY AVIATION:

During FY 73 the Montana Army National Guard aviation program maintained its expansion in all areas and has nearly reached its peak after three years of rapid and significant growth.

The delivery of first line rotary wing aircraft continued at a rapid pace throughout the year. UH-1 "Huey" and OH-58 "Kiowa" helicopters were flight delivered by Montana Army National Guard flight crews from Amarillo, Corpus Christi, and Dallas, Texas and Stockton, California. Flight crews also flight delivered six CH-54 "Choctaws" and three OH-13 "Sioux" helicopters to the dry storage facility at Davis Monthan AFB, Arizona. During FY 73 a total of 35 aircraft ferry missions were accomplished by Montana Army National Guard flight crews.

The aircraft inventory is composed of entirely rotary wing and they are all gas turbine powered. The fixed wing fleet has been reduced to the U-6 "Beaver", however, it will be turned in for disposition the first quarter FY 74. The Department of Military Affairs is authorized the U-21 "Ute" twin engine aircraft, but it is anticipated that the U-8 "Seminole" will be substituted as the liaison aircraft in the near future.

The 80 aviators assigned to the Montana Army National Guard represents the highest number assigned in our history. This is within four aviators of the State's total authorization. In addition, 27 EM are on non-aviator, crewmember flying status and four on non-aviator, non-crew-member flying status. The Viet Nam veterans in the aviation program number 41 aviators and nine enlisted men.

During FY 73 personnel (aviators and enlisted) associated with the Army Guard aviation program attended various aviation courses to improve their skills. This ranged from instructor pilot qualification to helicopter repairman apprentice. 26 aviators and 12 enlisted personnel took advantage of upgrading their aviation related skills by attending service schools.

The following data illustrates the Montana Army National Guard aviation activities during FY 73:

	30 June 1972	<u>FLYING STATUS</u>	30 June 1973
Aviators	71		80
Nonaviators	18		31
		<u>AIRCRAFT</u>	
OH-13S	11		8*
U-6A	1		1
OH-58A	2		12
UH-1	11		26
TOTAL	25		47

\*Although still carried on the inventory they were turned in for disposition 2d Qtr., FY 73.

	1 Jul 71-30 Jun 72	<u>FLYING HOURS</u>	1 Jul 72-30 Jun 73
Fixed Wing	1,026		383
Rotary Wing	4,483		5,975
TOTAL	5,509		6,358

During FY 73 the Montana Army National Guard was authorized 5,902 flying hours which was exceeded. Montana was one of the few states to do this. June 1973 saw Montana fly its first 1,000 flying hour month. The flying hour program was again accomplished without a major or minor accident. This extended our accident free record to 16,076 flying hours.

Although the personnel and equipment densities showed sizeable growth in FY 73, the technician program remained relatively static. However, it is projected to increase early in FY 74.

	30 June 72	<u>TECHNICIANS</u>	30 June 1973
Operations	7		9
Maintenance	31		29

The maintenance activity figure does not include one active Army EM assigned. Montana is participating in a trial program to determine the feasibility of assigning active Army aircraft maintenance personnel to Guard facilities.

The expansion of facilities at the Helena City/County airport is approximately 95% complete.

Construction included the following:

1. 30 helicopter parking pads.
2. 40,000 gal JP-4 fuel storage.
3. Additional hangar space.
4. Allied shops.
5. Air cav troop armory.

6. Support Facility operations and office space. Occupancy of these new facilities is expected early in the first quarter FY 74.

## MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITY

### GENERAL:

The Adjutant General is responsible for planning and coordinating military support to civil authorities in the event of nuclear attacks, civil disturbances or natural disasters. This planning, coordination and training is provided by the Military Support to Civil Authorities Section.

### MISSION:

To provide long range planning, continuous review, study, coordination and to develop recommendations concerning all contingency plans. Inherent intelligence functions are performed by this section. All requests for military support to civil authorities are coordinated by the section.

### ORGANIZATION:

The Military Support to Civil Authorities Section consists of three full time personnel who have the responsibility to plan, write and conduct exercises for emergency operations designed to prepare all Montana citizens for a possible nuclear attack on the United States; for civil disturbances and for Natural Disasters. During National Guard training periods, this section is augmented by five officers and two enlisted men of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Montana Army National Guard.

### EXISTING PLANS:

Operation Plan #1: Military Support to Civil Defense

Operation Plan #2: Civil Disturbance Control

Operation Plan #3: Military Support to Civil Authorities (Natural Disaster)

Administrative/Logistics Plan #1

SOP for Emergency Fire Duty.

### OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS:

This section is responsible for periodic liaison with Sixth United States Army, National Guard Bureau, Civil Defense Division, Civil Law Enforcement Agencies, Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. Coordination is affected with State and Federal Agencies in fire suppression, activity such as Division of Forestry, US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Park Service. In addition, the emergency radio net is tested interstate and intrastate. This section conducts continuous reviews of existing plans and standing operating procedures to insure immediate maximum support can be provided to civil authorities. Emphasis is placed on continued ability to immediately respond to valid requests for assistance in an emergency.



## MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

Coordinated assistance in fire suppression by furnishing ten men and five trucks to the Bureau of Land Management on a fire near Dillon.

Participated in monthly tests of the Emergency Radio Net with Sixth US Army and with stations in the state.

Conferred with representatives of US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Montana Division of Forestry to update cooperative plan for fire suppression.

Participated in training sessions organized for the Civil Defense Division.

Planned, developed and conducted Sixth US Army Command Post Exercise ORBIT RED VI and MCNTEX-72 for Military Units and for civilian personnel of the Civil Defense Organization.

Attended Career Development Course at the Defense Civil Preparedness College in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Participated in County Commissions Meeting held in Helena.

Planned and prepared directive and check lists for a natural disaster exercise to be conducted for Civil Defense in November 1973.

Conferred with Military Support Plans Officer in a Sixth Army Conference in Salt Lake City on 1 May 1973.

Conducted physical security inspection of all Armories in the state and recommended changes to some facilities.

Assisted in the planning and conduct of the Governor's Inauguration and Reception on 1 January 1973.

Assisted in planning for the Governor's Ball which was held on 3 February 1973.

Planned for the Visit of MT Commander Knutson's visit to the Governor. This included the Military Honor Guard at the airport and the arrangements for the elected officials to meet him in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

Planned for the Visit of the Apollo 17 Astronauts to the Governor and a press conference in the Governor's reception room.

Coordinated with sheriffs on numerous search and rescue missions involving injured hunters, lost personnel and rescue missions following snow storms.



## INSTALLATION AND LOGISTICS

### INSTALLATIONS:

Units of the Montana Army National Guard occupy armory and maintenance type facilities at Culbertson, Chinook, Malta, Glasgow, Plentywood, Sidney, Glendive, Miles City, Billings, Lewistown, Bozeman, Butte, Anaconda, Dillon, Hamilton, Kalispell, Whitefish, Fort Missoula and Fort Harrison, with the headquarters in Helena.

In the past several years requirements have been met through state and federal funding to improve maintenance facilities in support of the Montana Army National Guard. These shops and supporting facilities include security fencing, vehicle exhaust systems, POL buildings, hardstand, wash racks, and fuel dispensing facilities. Shop facilities are located at Kalispell, Helena, Missoula, Culbertson, Belgrade, Chinook, and Billings. A Combined Support Maintenance Shop and an Army Aviation Support Facility are located in Helena.

Although State Army National Guard facilities are funded primarily with federal funds, title of ownership is with the State. Requirements for the construction of National Guard facilities have been alleviated to a great extent, although there are still several units of the Montana Army National Guard in dire need of adequate training facilities. These locations include, Missoula, Culbertson, Harlowton, Havre and Livingston. The State of Montana has been given tentative approval by the National Guard Bureau, for the construction of a National Guard Armory in Missoula. It is anticipated that planning for this FY 75 project will begin this winter, dependent on the availability of the State share (25%) of planning funds. The Missoula Armory will house three National Guard units stationed at Fort Missoula. During the past fiscal year the Army Aviation Support Facility complex was enlarged at the Helena City-County Airport. The cost was \$700,000.00 with 90% of the cost funded by the Federal Government. This facility provides for the maintenance and storage, facilities for Montana Army National Guard rotary aircraft, as well as providing armory facilities for Troop N (Air), 163d Armored Cavalry.

During the past fiscal year, additions to armories at Kalispell and Billings were completed. These additions provide classrooms, storage and administrative space which was badly needed at the two locations. The cost of each addition was \$22,000.00 with 75% of the funding provided by the Federal Government.

Presently, the Department of Military Affairs is rehabilitating and modifying structures, as well as up-dating ranges and other training areas, at Fort William H. Harrison to provide for more adequate facilities for units of the Montana Army National Guard. Units throughout the State of Montana use the Fort for advanced week-end training, that they could not otherwise accomplish at their home station due to the lack of heavy caliber ranges and tank maneuver areas.

A number of minor construction projects were awarded at various ARNG locations during the past year, utilizing 100% Federal funds. Among these projects were, installation of overhead doors, shop ceilings, additions, concrete or hardstand projects, heating projects, ammunition storage facility, calibration facility, and other miscellaneous minor projects.

Maintenance of facilities is a continuing problem area particularly roof repairs, and interior and exterior sealing and painting in order to maintain the buildings within an acceptable state of repair and appearance as military facilities. Montana Army National Guard facilities represent a state and federal inventory approximating ten million dollars in land and buildings throughout the State. Of this amount, the State of Montana has sole ownership of facilities totaling approximately seven million dollars, to include armories, maintenance buildings, and land. Upon accepting title to these facilities, the State of Montana incurs the responsibility to see that they are properly maintained and that the security is adequate.

During the past twenty years, the State has spent less than one-half of one percent of total building inventory for building maintenance and capital improvements, a minimum amount to program in attempting to maintain these buildings. The advancing age of some of these facilities makes costly repairs inevitable.

Since the Adjutant General, State of Montana, is charged with the responsibility of maintaining National Guard facilities throughout the State, this department conducts an active maintenance program in an attempt to reduce building maintenance costs, and yet maintain the buildings in an acceptable state of repair. Presently, there are only two maintenance personnel employed by this department who travel the State of Montana performing such duties as replacement and repair of roofs, roof sealing, interior and exterior painting, caulking, and numerous other minor repair and improvement projects. This program has been quite successful, although the majority of the projects are of an emergency or high priority nature. Hopefully, it is anticipated that with the hiring of additional personnel, regular, scheduled maintenance may be programmed and performed on an annual rotating schedule. Otherwise, costly maintenance contracts must be awarded.

The State of Montana has received approval from the National Guard Bureau to support installation of intrusion detection equipment (burglar alarms) at all Army National Guard facilities where arms and ammunition are stored. Twenty locations were recently approved with primarily federal funding during FY 1971, FY 1972 and FY 1973. The remaining ten locations are programmed for FY 1974, which will complete the installation of intrusion detection systems at all armories.

There are several minor capital improvement projects that are yet necessary at a number of armories before they can qualify as complete facilities. In order of priority, these include, sealing and caulking (waterproofing), roofing, concrete work, asphalt pavement and landscaping.

## LOGISTICS:

Supplies and Equipment - All equipment required for training of Montana National Guard units is provided by the Federal Government. This equipment is issued in quantities as prescribed by Army Tables of Organization and Equipment, and by Army Tables of Distribution and Allowances applicable to the particular unit. Some of these items are issued on a non-reimbursable basis, while others, even though procured through the Department of Defense supply channels, are required to be paid for upon receipt from federal funds allocated each year to the State. These federal funds have not been adequate for procurement of all equipment required for training. Consequently, only minimum essential requirements could be satisfied during the past year. \$363, 167.92 (547 items) in unsatisfied demands existed at the close of Fiscal Year 73. This deficit was caused by the newer equipment needed to fulfill training requirements, and by a backlog of requisitions resulting from a recent reorganization. Some equipment required for the accomplishment of the training mission, such as Redeye missile training equipment, ground surveillance radar training equipment and armor vehicle launch bridge equipment is not available. The newer type communications equipment is available in limited quantities. These shortages affect the training of some individuals in the MT ARNG, but the overall required level of training can be attained with equipment presently on hand.

Readiness- Logistic readiness is the condition of logistic assets in the National Guard measured in terms of quality, quantity, and serviceability which will assure mission accomplishment. The Army's highest priority peace time objective is to attain and maintain an operational status sufficient for units to accomplish their assigned missions in accordance with the time schedules established in Department of Defense operational and contingency plans.

## MAINTENANCE:

The Army system of maintenance is based on the premise that maintenance problems must be identified and corrected before expensive, time consuming repairs are required. The foundation of the system is, therefore, inspection and preventive maintenance. The system is also organized to maximize the amount of time operable equipment is available to the commander. This requirement is met by segregating all equipment maintenance problems into four categories: Organization, Direct Support, General Support, and Depot Maintenance.

To comply with the provisions of the Army System of Maintenance and to attain the highest unit and logistics readiness posture, the Montana Army National Guard has implemented the following material maintenance program:



a. A strong command preventive maintenance program at unit level during weekend training assemblies is emphasized.

b. The State has been divided into seven geographical maintenance areas. Each has a Civil Service technician-manned Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) that provides back-up organizational maintenance which is beyond the capability of the unit (driver, operator or crew) as well as performing thorough periodic organizational maintenance service on all assigned federal equipment. Organizational Maintenance Shops are located at Kalispell, Missoula, Helena, Colbertson, Bozeman, Billings, and Chinook. Operation of these shops is a command function with technical guidance and assistance being furnished through the State Maintenance Office at Helena.

c. A Civil Service technician-manned Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) located at Fort Harrison, Helena, Montana supports the higher level of maintenance (direct support and general support) required by all organic units, the seven Organizational Maintenance Shops and the Weekend Equipment Pool.

d. The drastic cut back of active Army forces has changed the National Guard maintenance picture from that of the two week, once a year training equipment serviceability commitment to a year around combat serviceability requirement. During the past year many items of old and/or obsolete equipment were replaced with factory new modern equipment. This equipment modernization program has resulted in an improved equipment readiness posture, a higher training level capability, better morale, and a decided enhancement of the overall mobilization readiness of the MT ARNG.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE  
MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

FISCAL YEAR 1973

Salaries	
Army Technicians (Civilian)	\$2,571,347
Military Personnel	
Training Assemblies (Drill)	1,686,162
Service Schools	348,641
Annual Training	815,473
Travel	
Civilian Personnel	41,023
Military Personnel	166,404
Fuels and Lubricants	124,900
Construction and Facilities	734,069
Miscellaneous Operating Supplies	41,312
Equipment	149,529
Maintenance and Repairs and Parts	309,197
Transportation of Supplies	3,926
Subsistence, Unit Training and Annual Training	73,969
Operation and Repair of Facilities	23,800
Uniform and Clothing	
Enlisted Personnel	59,440
Officer Personnel	7,400
Communication Services	9,287
Service Contracts	84,230
Medical Care	93,779
ADP Costs	20,116
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$7,364,004



# AIR NATIONAL GUARD





## APPENDIX "B" AIR NATIONAL GUARD

### MILITARY PERSONNEL:

Following is a summary of actions and accomplishments by the Consolidated Base Personnel Office, Montana ANG during FY 73.

The Unit Manning Document was changed and/or reorganized on 1 July 72, 1 Dec 72, 1 Jan 73, 1 Feb 73 and 1 Apr 73. These reorganizations involved a very heavy workload in all facets of the CBPO.

Early in 1972 we were informed that this unit would be implementing a new, more sophisticated personnel system. This advanced system, which involved satelliting CBPOs via remote terminals to active duty computer facilities is known as the Air Reserve Forces Base Level Military Personnel System (Phase II ARF-BIMPS). On 12 Feb the CBPO started compiling information on the entire assigned personnel of the MT Air National Guard. It took approximately 400 man hours to accomplish this tremendous task and this date collection/capture, through coordinated efforts, finished ahead of schedule. On 16 March the CBPO started the computer load to place our unit in a vertical-live status under BIMPS. It had been previously estimated that the actual load, which took place at Malmstrom AFB, would take about 48 hours to complete. As it eventually turned out it only took 30 hours. Out of the 16 Air Guard CBPOs converting to Phase II through a SAC AFB during the March weekend, the Montana ANG was the first completed and with minimal problems.

On 1 Oct 73 this unit saw the end of an era of manually posting the Air Force Form 190 "Air Force Reserve Retirement Card". This system, in use since 1949, was converted to a fully automated system known as the "Point Credit Accounting and Reporting System (PCARS)" through an interface with the Centralized Military Pay System. Through computer automation this new system will maintain records of participation in training and point credit for Air Reserve Retirement.

During the FY there were 136 personnel enlisted in this Fighter Interceptor Group. 93 were prior service and 43 were non-prior service personnel. During the FY there were 77 reenlistments. 26 were Air Technicians; 36 were career airmen, and 15 were first-term reenlistments. The fiscal year wound up with 93.1% assigned unit strength against the NGB's programmed drill ceiling of 90%. Strength at the beginning of the FY was 904 and at the end, 901. The number of women members increased from 9 to 15.

In January 1973 a full time recruiter was authorized in active duty status in order to help assure that proper strength is maintained. The recruiter attended a special Air Guard recruiter school. Programs were in developing stage at the end of the FY which will result in maximum exposure to possible members throughout the area serviced by the 120th Ftr Intrp Group. All reasonable means are being employed to entice young men and women to become members.



In reference to the training program, the Montana Air National Guard continues to promote a rigorous academic program. Included in the program is home station training, formal technical schools, and correspondence course participation, both advanced and professional.

The following information will help identify some of the accomplishments:

a. In the pilot training schools area, 3 officers successfully completed the training for the F-106 Aircraft.

b. A record (305) number of airmen completed correspondence courses both advanced and professional during the year, along with 24 officers completing courses.

c. The organization enjoyed a successful year for the home station training program, in that 224 airman were upgraded in their career field. To augment this, 53 airman completed a formal technical school. To assist in measuring individual skill progression, 55 airmen were administered and successfully completed the apprentice knowledge test in their career area. The unit test passrate for the year was 87.3%.

d. Two other activities that enhance the units capabilities are the General Military Training and Small Arms Training Programs. Approximately 98% of the personnel involved with the programs have completed them.

#### AIR TECHNICIAN PROGRAM:

The F-106 mission had had tremendous impact on the air technician manning as well as operational characteristics of the 120th Ftr Intrp Group. The F-106 is a highly sophisticated interceptor weapons system requiring highly skilled personnel to maintain its components and support equipment. This is evidenced by the number of technicians employed. There were 374 man years authorized for FY 73. At the beginning of the year, 280 positions were filled and on 30 June 1973, 389 were occupied. Further, the man years authorized for FY 74 was increased to 399. The average salary, including benefits, was \$778.68 for the year.

An effective hiring program was carried on to secure the best qualified individuals. Opportunities for Air Guardsmen to become employed were well advertised. Some specialists come from other ANG units and from the Air Force under the Palace Chase program which allowed for release of regular Air Force personnel from active duty if they joined a ready reserve unit.

Certain critical functional areas were put on 3-shift per day work schedules in order to keep up with maintenance requirements.

A new contract was negotiated with the Montana Chapter 7 A.C.T. Inc. which has exclusive representation rights for all members of the forgoing unit in accordance with Executive Order 1149. The contract is for 3 years with review slated for the end of 1 and 2 years.

The release of the Classification Moratorium by the National Guard Bureau caused a downgrading of 97 positions. Thirty-one (31) technicians were notified of proposed down gradings and 47 reassignment actions were taken.

On 23 February 1973 Col. Emmet J. Whalen was appointed Base Detachment Commander due to retirement of B/Gen Rodger D. Young.

## OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

### ANNUAL TRAINING:

The 15 days active duty for training required of all members each fiscal year was conducted under the year round training program concepts. This allows members to perform these duty days throughout the year as scheduled by his Squadron Commander and supervisor.

The purpose of this program is to (1) give more specialized attention to the training of individuals and (2) provide additional manpower to support the base on a day to day basis.

There were 1242 officers at mandays performed and 11,784 airmen.

The flexibility of the year-round annual training program has worked to the mutual advantage of the individual members and the mission accomplishment of the 120 Ftr Intrp Group. Members are better able to fit their civilian employment situations into their Air National Guard membership.

### UNIT TRAINING ASSEMBLIES:

Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) are 4 hour periods and are scheduled so that four periods are held on one weekend per month, normally the first weekend. Two periods are held on Saturday and two on Sunday. All personnel who attend receive 1 days military pay for each 4 hour period according to their rank. Personnel may perform a make-up period (Equivalent Training - EQT) if absent and excused from the scheduled meeting. A policy of flexibility had been adopted to allow the performance of EQT much easier though closely controlled. This policy was adopted as a membership retention incentive as well as to allow supervisors to employ services of qualified personnel at other needed time for mission support. UTA attendance is performed on a fiscal quarter basis and members could actually perform 12 UTA's in a 6 day period and measureably contribute to workload accomplishment. Attendance rate for the year was 97%.

### SPECIAL TRAINING:

Special Training (ST) is additional military training or duty performed in a paid status required of certain members to improve unit training programs, individual operational and mobilization readiness or to accomplish special projects. The unit was still in a conversion program to F-106 aircraft and a considerable number of ST mandays were employed to assist in this program. The air defense alert program, which is essentially two pilots on duty at all times in readiness to respond to 24th NORAD requirements, was suspended for a portion of the fiscal year in order to concentrate on pilot checkout and maintenance proficiency. Mandays for air defense alert totaled 2,551. The ANG Recruiter was on active duty for 180 days, January through June 1972.

## AIRCRAFT, FLYING AND SAFETY:

The first half of fiscal year 1973 was devoted to transition training in F-106 aircraft, the new unit equipment aircraft assigned to the 120th Fighter Interceptor Group. Training was conducted at home station, primarily by unit instructor pilots that had earlier upgraded to instructor status in F-106 aircraft at Tyndall AFB, Florida. The majority of unit pilots had completed training by November of 1972 and at that time an Operational Readiness Inspection of the 120th FIGp was conducted by Air Defense Command. Successful completion of this inspection place the unit in an operational status. The unit completed its Air Defense Alert responsibility throughout the entire fiscal year except for a time period during the second half of the year when all of the unit F-106's underwent modification at Hamilton AFB, California.

A total of 6,132.9 flying hours were accomplished by the Montana ANG during fiscal year 1973. A breakdown by aircraft type follows:

F-106	4979.8
T-33	808.8
C-54	344.3

The 120th FIGp had two major accidents in fiscal year 1973. On October 3, a 120th F-106B, two place trainer experienced internal mechanical failure resulting in an uncontrollable flight situation and both pilots were obligated to eject from the aircraft. The aircraft was totally destroyed at ground impact. Pilot ejection was successful with only minor injuries sustained by both pilots. On December 10 during night intercept activity a 120th pilot became spatially disoriented during a standard inverted breakaway maneuver, resulting in an aircraft spin from which the pilot could not recover. Again the aircraft was completely destroyed at ground impact and the pilot sustained only minor injury during ejection sequence.



## CIVIL ENGINEERING

Maintenance and Repair of Real Property Facilities played a major role in the Civil Engineering activities during FY 1973. Civil Engineering manning was increased in August with the hiring of one Power Generating Equipment Mechanic.

There was a total of 14 Guard Bureau approved projects completed throughout the year and five are still in progress. There was a total of seven locally approved projects completed with two still in progress.

The Civil Engineering Prime BEEF team was converted from a "C" Team to an "R" Team. ("R" for Recovery). Nine airmen and one officer deployed to Kingsley AFB, Oregon for three days of Disaster Preparedness Training in connection with the conversion to an "R" team. One airman attended a 30 day Prime BEEF deployment to Germany.

The Crash Fire Station resumed 24 hours/7 day week fire protection with eleven full time technician fire fighters. Civil Engineering provided an instructor and display vehicle for the 1st Annual Crash/Fire Rescue School held in Helena, Montana.

The Crash Fire Section conducted an airport fire school for ANG augmentee firemen in March. Civilian firefighting personnel from Helena, Billings and Missoula also attended.

### LOGISTICS:

The second year of operation under the Univac 1050-III Computer revealed that the system, when supported with adequate manning and (on line time) is a very effective supply system. It requires more personnel to operate. The system was designed and programmed to pin-point expenditures of funds by weapon system and organizational user. Our biggest problem associated with the computer is lack of access. A second remote device, scheduled for installation this Fall should solve this problem.

After transition to the F-106 aircraft from F-102, our suspicions were confirmed that:

- a. The F-106 costs twice as much for supply support.
- b. Supply transactions average 26,000 per month, double that of the F-102.
- c. F-106 aircraft is more difficult to support because of inadequate spares support from the Air Force depots.



All ground support equipment is on hand to support the F-106 aircraft. The normal equipment-replacement program keeps up with the latest configurations. Clothing transactions have doubled due to the increase in full time technicians.

The POL section has also felt the effects of the aircraft conversion with a recent program change, which put fuels into the computer system. Usage of JP-4 fuel has almost doubled. An additional 50,000 gallons of fuel storage has been requested. Estimated C1 1974 for completion of this facility.

## MATERIEL MAINTENANCE

The 120th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron maintains all support equipment and aircraft for the 120th Fighter Interceptor Group with 233 Air Technician Personnel.

At the beginning of Fiscal Year 1973, 20 F-106A/B, 3 T-33A and one C54G aircraft were being maintained. At the end of Fiscal Year 1973 18 F-106A/B, 3 T-33A, one C-54G and one T-29D aircraft were being maintained. Accomplished during this period were 4,979.8 F-106 A/B flying hours, 808.8 T-33A flying hours and 344.3 C-54G flying hours. Direct maintenance labor cost of the F-106A/B averaged 49.7 manhours per flying hour.

In addition to maintaining the above aircraft, 155 pieces of powered Aerospace Ground Equipment (AGE), 73 pieces of non-powered AGE and 112 motor vehicles are being maintained.

During March, April and May all F-106A/B aircraft underwent a major modification at Hamilton AFB, California, utilizing 73 of our maintenance people who performed this task in a professional and outstanding manner. The aircraft Weapons Control System and Automatic Flight Control System were updated to solid state which improved overall capability and reliability of the F-106.

## FINANCIAL

Some financially oriented comments related to FY 73 operations are as follows:

a. The FY was begun with 372 Air Technician Man Years allocated and a projected dollar requirement of \$4,277,120. This was increased to 389 technicians on board at a cost of \$4,099,047.00.

b. Locally funded supplies to cover aircraft parts and supplies approached \$500,000.00 which is 100% of FY 72 expenditures. This represents a terrific workload increase throughout the base for personnel to procure, stock, install and account for these parts and supplies. The cost of major aircraft spares which are centrally funded at Air Force Supply Depots are not included in the above amount.

c. Montana ANG officers and airmen performed a total of over 60,562 military training and operational support mandays during fiscal year 1973 with a military payroll totalling \$1,500,000.00.

To summarize the financial status during FY 72, relative priority of the 120th Fighter-Interceptor Group within the ANG nationally was raised to such a level during the last half of the FY due to the aircraft conversion that all the training and operational requirements were adequately funded by the National Guard Bureau.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE  
MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

FISCAL YEAR 1973

Salaries	
Air Technicians (Civilian)	\$4,099,047.00
Military Personnel	
Unit Training Assemblies	836,558.15
Technical Training Schools	121,508.57
Annual Training	323,777.98
Special Training	90,961.66
ADC Alert	125,041.04
Travel	
Civilian Personnel	48,668.07
Military Personnel	68,067.56
Fuels and Lubricants	
Ground Fuel	19,579.85
Aircraft Fuel	531,421.98
Construction of Facilities	62,991.55
Operating Supplies, Materials and Parts	612,134.09
Equipment	15,048.17
Transportation of Supplies	48,668.07
Contractual Maintenance	26,063.86
Subsistence	
a. Unit Training Assemblies	11,837.17
b. Annual Training	1,687.85
Uniforms	
a. Officers	1,900.00
b. Airmen	27,755.84
Operation & Maintenance Agreement	
a. Custodial Salaries	44,538.00
b. Supplies & Materials	10,455.00
c. Communications	6,066.00
d. Utilities	56,659.00
Rental of IBM & Communications Equipment	<u>37,388.71</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,227,827.17





# CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION



## APPENDIX "C"

## CIVIL DEFENSE

### GOAL:

Is to provide for the survival of Montana's population in the event of a nuclear or natural disaster.

### MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. We have helped review, update and rewrite state and local emergency operational plans for the security of our populace.
2. Have obtained much needed Excess Property for State and local agencies which has increased the emergency services capability throughout the entire state. These items are acquired for transportation and conversion costs with the Federal Government refunding one-half of these costs to the donee.
3. An architect and engineer service has resulted in the construction of Seven Emergency Operating Centers and several new shelters which have been located from shelter surveys conducted. Under this same contract many Community Shelter Plans have been updated and completed and the Federal Government funds this entire contract.
4. Over 9100 radiological monitoring instruments have been inspected, maintained and calibrated under the Maintenance and Calibration program. Shelter signs have been placed and supplies in the shelters have been inspected. This contract is also fully federally funded.
5. The Donable Property program making surplus property available to local and state agencies for Civil Defense purposes is also handled by this department. Many items have been made available for handling and transportation charges.
6. The State Civil Defense Division has obtained federal matching funds under the Personnel and Administrative program which is designed to equip the State and locals with matching funds to develop a capability for nonmilitary defense to meet the needs created by an emergency. This program has helped to obtain a Civil Defense director for every county in the State of Montana.
7. Matching funds have also been secured for construction, equipping and maintaining Emergency Operating Centers.
8. In many instances this past year, we have helped to obtain needed equipment to prevent the spreading of forest fires, to supply water to residents of communities and in any other area in which our resources could help protect people and their property.

9. We have conducted and promoted orientation seminars, conferences and classes throughout the state to orient officials in government and industry of resources available and informing people of "where to go" and "what to do" in the event of an emergency.

10. We have conducted and assisted with the on-site assistance programs in selected sites which is a continuing effort to help localities improve their readiness to conduct emergency operations.

11. Have obtained \$7900. from the Federal Government to prepare a Communications Planning Study for the State of Montana.

12. Have helped Law Enforcement officials throughout the State of Montana increase their communication capabilities by the installation of NAWAS points, funded totally by the Federal Government.

13. Have obtained from Mountain Bell two-band mobile radios and base stations at no cost, and have given them to local subdivisions which has greatly increased their communication capabilities.



FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE  
CIVIL DEFENSE COORDINATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1973

SALARIES	
Coordination	\$ 67,827
Shelter Development	32,747
Calibration & Maintenance	23,096
TRAVEL	17,346
OPERATING SUPPLIES, MATERIAL & PARTS	1,791
RENTALS	
Copy Machine	420
Car Rentals	849
SERVICE CONTRACTS	
Communications	4,019
Janitorial	333
Data Processing	132
Clipping Service	75
Insurance	101
OTHER EXPENSE	
Pro-Rata Charge	715
Dues, Subscriptions	168
REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	
Buildings & Grounds	1,420
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	<u>960</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL REVENUE	\$151,999
Federal Grant & Aid to Local Subdivisions	<u>289,149</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$441,148
Excess Property-Original acquisition cost donated to the State of Montana	1,354,566
Surplus Property-Original acquisition cost	274,792



